

not dividends or losses to stockholders for more than six months; it losses at any time exceed profits on hand, no dividend shall be made, and no dividend shall ever be made greater than the net profits on hand, deducting losses and bad debts. Semi-annual dividends may be declared as the directors judge expedient. The banks may take, in advance, discount on notes, bills of exchange, &c., at the current established rates by the laws of the several States; taking higher interest for putting down rebellion, than in sparing the time taken about a man who had shown within a week in New-York that he sympathized with traitors. The other day, in New-York, John Van Buren swallowed himself, as he is in the habit of doing.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

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John Van Buren made a speech the other day that had the ring of patriotism in it; not that the erring sisters might depart in peace, but that he would never consent to recognize this traitor Confederacy, and this Mitheny has taken special pains to have it understood that he rebukes John Van Buren, and he is writing to the New-York press to prove of him what we all know, that his heart is black with treason. And the Senate of the United States, having the cause of the country in its hands, and having the duty to perform of carrying this country through a bloody Rebellion, inaugurated by traitors, has it thus taken up by discussing the character of this Rebel sympathizer. I think we had better occupy the time of the Senate in maturing and passing those measures that shall carry this nation in triumph through the contest and put down the Rebellion to arms. When that goes down, then men whose hearts are in sympathy with it will go down also. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

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The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill regarding the Courts of the District of Columbia.

MR. DAVIS resumed his remarks, and spoke at length against the bill, contending that the Courts were established under the Constitution, and the judges hold their offices for life in tenure of good behavior, and could only be removed by impeachment.

MR. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) said the judicial system of the District had been established over sixty years, and was a mass of patchwork. The Constitutional Congress power to create inferior courts from time to time. These courts were created by act of Congress, and the power that created could abolish. He moved to strike out the first section, which provided for the removal of the judges.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDougal, Seward, and Powell.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky so as to add two Judges. He said it was still his view that the bill, as it stood, required that impeachment were made that this was an attempt to liquidate these Judges out of office. He had not a great deal in his conduct because a brother of his was a clerk in one of the departments. That member never inquired about his brothers in the army.

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Mr. COX replied that by this remark, his colleague (Mr. Blake) was carrying out the idea of a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cuyler), expressed recently during a debate on the Negro-Soldier bill—a member who might be termed the Jerry Sneak of this House, intimating that he (Cox) was influenced in his conduct because a brother of his was a clerk in one of the departments. That member never inquired about his brothers in the army.

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Mr. FOOT offered an amendment to increase the salary of the Register of the Treasury to \$4,000. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) was willing to give the Treasurer \$5,000, and moved so to amend the bill.

After discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend so as to make the salary of the Assistant Treasurer \$2,000, and leave the salary of the Treasurer at \$4,000, as at present. Rejected—**Years 14, May 23.**

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) renewed the amendment to make the salary of the Treasurer \$5,000, instead of \$3,000. Adopted—**Years 23, May 12.**

The bill passed.

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The bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona was then taken up, and after debate, Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) moved to indefinitely postpone its consideration, on the ground that in the present condition of the country, with an expedition on its hands, it was not good policy to provide for new Territories.

Mr. WOOD (Rep., Ky.) contended that at present the North had not seen any of the serious consequences of the war, and there was no reason why this Territory should not be organized.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) was in favor of the bill. He wanted to prevent the Rebels from gaining a foothold there.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) was willing to vote for the bill if the section prohibiting Slavery was stricken out.

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Mr. POWELL and Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate take a recess, it being nearly 9 o'clock. Adopted—**Years 23, May 12.**

EVENING SESSION.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to authorize the organization of a Pioneer Brigade.

LOANS IN KANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented a memorial from the New-England Aid Society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

THE ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

Mr. POWELL called up the resolution to print extra copies of the letters of the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate relative to the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners. He submitted letters from D. A. Mahony and others, stating that the statements made in the letters of the Judge-Advocate were untrue. Mr. Powell thought that the matter ought to be inquired into, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) said, with regard to one of the persons, Mahony, he had discovered sediments openly in Dubuque, and he heard no complaint from Iowa of his arrest. He asked whether it was customary to print in official reports letters of this sort. It is not, he should object.

Mr. POWELL said he considered them real as part of his speech. The Senator's colleague (Mr. Grimes) had stated that he was a man of talents and character.

Mr. GRIMES said he only spoke of his personal character. He never heard anything against him personally, until the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem., Ill.) said it any one knew of another committing treason and did not have him arrested, he himself was criminal.

Mr. GRIMES said he knew nothing of Mr. Mahoney's arrest, until he read some extracts from Mr. Mahoney's newspaper, one of August, 1861, stating that it was generally admitted that there was no constitutional Government at Washington, and that the President had, by violating the Constitution, ceased to be the constitutional head of the Government, and inquiring how long the people would sub-

mit to an unconstitutional Government; and another article, in May, 1862, stating that the President and Congress had become an allies, inimical to despotism, and the Government under which we live had been subverted, clearing the ruling powers with having committed treason.

Mr. POWELL said Mr. Mahony was a stran ger to him. He had only done what he would do for any man who complained of injustice.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.)—I think the Senate had better be legislating upon measures calculated for putting down rebellion, than in spending the time talking about a man who had shown within a week in New-York that he sympathized with traitors. The other day, in New-York, John Van Buren swallowed himself, as he is in the habit of doing.

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